

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1852.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF New Hampshire.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
OF Alabama.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.
COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR THE SENATE,
ROBERT STRANGE, JR.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Death of Owen Fennell and Lady.
Two despatches were received here yesterday, announcing the fact that Sheriff Fennell and Lady had been drowned on board the steamer Henry Clay, which blew up, or got burned in the Hudson River, nearly opposite to a place called Yonkers, on Wednesday last. We fear that the painful intelligence is only too true, although we would give much that it were otherwise, for a better or kinder man, or a truer friend than OWEN FENNEL lived. The news cast a feeling of real sorrow over our community, by every man of which he was known and respected; and we know that the same feeling will extend throughout every part of New Hanover county, and wherever else he had an acquaintance.

We have no particulars beyond the simple announcement. The Sheriff was an excellent swimmer, and some faint hopes are entertained that he may have got out. We fear there is no foundation for them.

To the Voters of Eastern Carolina.
This is the last opportunity we can have for addressing the bulk of our subscribers before the day of election. By the time that our next weekly paper goes to press, the struggle will be over, and the die cast. We therefore hope to be excused if we claim the privilege of addressing them a few earnest and serious remarks upon the occasion, and calling their special attention to the necessity and importance of exertion between this and the day of election, and also ON that day.

The importance of the result, in any point of view, cannot well be exaggerated. To Eastern men, who desire to retain the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, the "Convention" or Free Suffrage questions become of vast and paramount importance. Mr. Kerr contends that if a majority of the white voters of the State should appear to be in favor of a Convention, the constitutional requirement of a majority of the people, yea of the East, in the Senate, which is not founded upon mere numbers but upon taxation, should immediately obey this popular edict. What permanency could we hope for if such doctrines should prevail? What protection would the East have for her rights under the constitution, if it should once become a received axiom that the Legislature may take the preliminary steps for a change of the constitution in obedience to the will of a numerical majority—that majority being located permanently at the West. The constitution would soon become a Western document, in which the East would have neither act nor part. Mr. Kerr is an open Convention man, and in favor of calling it at any time, in obedience to the declared will of a numerical majority. What Eastern Democrat can fail to use all his efforts, and bring all his friends to the polls, to defeat Mr. Kerr, and place the stamp of reprobation upon his doctrines. Mr. Reid is in favor of equal suffrage by the safe and gradual method of Legislative amendment, and favors no wild and destructive schemes. What Eastern man is there—Whig or Democrat, who will support David S. Reid in preference to John Kerr?

Democrats, have you considered well the immense results dependent upon the coming election? Have you reflected that Mangum, Scott, Seward & Co. are anxiously watching this State, to see whether they have anything to hope from her? Have you reflected that the election of Kerr will be hailed by the Scott-Seward triumph throughout the entire North? Shall Reid or Kerr triumph under these circumstances?—shall the champion of Free Suffrage—the good, true Democrat—the tried and faithful public servant—be hurled from his place, in order that Seward may triumph and reign?

And the Legislature, oh, let not one member be lost!—think of the issues—U. S. Senator to be elected!—State to be apportioned—Convention, or Free Suffrage to be decided upon; with many other things of nearly equal importance.

With such incentives to action, who would refuse to go to the polls? Who would fail to give his warm and enthusiastic support to D. S. Reid? Who would not use all his efforts to secure the election of Democratic members to the Legislature? To secure all these things—to make a good and efficient showing—requires that all should LABOR and WORK in the good cause, from now until the victory is won!

To the Voters of New Hanover County.
Fellow-Citizens:—On next Thursday, you will again be called upon to exercise the rights of freemen, in casting your votes for Governor, Senator, Representatives and Sheriff. The interest connected with the election of this latter office, together with the large number of highly respectable gentlemen, and good democrats, who are candidates, will, it is hoped and believed, bring out a full vote. We cannot doubt for a moment, that this will ensure to the benefit of our worthy and gallant candidate for Governor, David S. Reid. We feel the utmost confidence that every Democrat who goes to the polls to cast his vote for any officer, will be sure also to vote for David S. Reid for Governor.

It has been, and it is, a matter of deep regret to us that any unpleasant feelings should have arisen in connection with the candidates for the Legislature. It has been our course to keep as much aloof from local matters as possible. We have never asked for office, nor thought of asking for office. We have never been a member of a county convention; and we do not know whether, while we occupy our present position, we ever will be. But we know that such has been the unbroken usage of the party ever since the present Constitution went into operation. We know that under this system, the party grown and prospered in this county—we know that it is now more necessary than ever as a bond of union between the Democracy of the town and country, since, with the increasing size and importance of the town of Wilmington, there are rapidly growing up separate and conflicting interests between town and country, which require to be reconciled by the influence of a convention, in which the representatives of the different sections of the county can meet and consult for the common good. It is true that in regard to Conventions, as to other matters, there will be honest differences of opinion;—it is also true that like other matters, they are liable to abuse—nothing human can be free from that. One thing however, is certain:—a meeting was held at last March Court, a very full meeting, too, in which resolutions were passed without one dissenting voice, in favor of a County Convention to be held at Jane Court, and to be composed of two delegates from each Captain's district. The proceedings of this meeting were published and attention called to them from time to time; repeatedly, and up to the time of holding the convention, no public objection was made—nor any intimation, until after the nomination had been announced. As party men, as being at the first meeting which called the Convention, and being also upon the committee which reported the resolutions for that purpose, we felt called upon to support its nominees—no urge a similar support upon our party friends. Beyond party-faith we had

and of good and respectable men, but it was not our first choice. Because we have felt it our duty to support the candidates of the Convention, we have been attacked in all shapes and forms, with all the plausibility of words, to which the disappointed ambition of reckless aspirants added venom. Knowing and properly estimating the authors, we should not have been moved at all, had not the undignified exaltation of the Whig press of this place shown us that the enemies of our party here were at the bottom of these attacks, and no doubt stirring and exciting the opposition to the nominees of the convention.

The Herald of Wednesday morning is half full of these things—praising our assailants, and expressing his happiness that something has occurred to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party. We should not wonder if an attempt were made to bring out a Whig candidate. It rests with you to say how far you will permit the thing to go—how much favor you will extend to disorganizers. If Mr. Edward Cantwell's manifestoes in the Whig press, combined with the Whig press of this county, and the Whig press of the county of New Hanover, matters are certainly come to a pretty pass!

Towards Mr. Powers we have none but kindly feelings—we would not willingly say a word that might wound himself or one of his friends, although we feel that he occupies a wrong position, but the course of the opposition press here, and of some nominal Democrats, has forced us to write this article, to put our friends in the country upon their guard against Whig schemes, aided and abetted by some whose vanity prompts them either to rule or ruin. If a change be desired in the organization of the party in this county, it should be made at a proper time, but not on the eve of the election, and certainly not by such dictation. Our safety, both in town and country, can best be secured by adhering to the nominees, Messrs. Strange and Corbett.

Mr. Kerr at Newbern vs. Mr. Kerr at Greensboro'.
"We see that the Rep. & Patriot states that Mr. Kerr is the advocate of an open unrestricted Convention!! Where did the Rep. & Pat. learn this? We KNOW, FOR WE HEARD IT, that in his speech at Newbern on the 28th ult. Mr. Kerr said in express terms, that HE DID NOT ADVOCATE A CONVENTION!!"—New Bernian.

Compare the above from a well known Eastern Whig paper, with the following from the Greensborough Patriot, an equally well known Western Whig paper:
"Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted the voice of the majority would be secured by the constitutional number of the Assembly, and that this was the true republican doctrine."

These, be it remembered, are Whig papers of acknowledged standing among the faithful in this State. There is not, to quote the words of our refined Whig contemporaries, one "loco loco lie" in the record. What does that undeniable record show—how does it speak for Mr. Kerr—what does it show by inconsistency and wavering—a two-faced insincerity that changes with the longitude, and avows that in one place that in another it expressly disavows. Is this the man or the policy to place in the gubernatorial chair, at the expense of the honest, straightforward, consistent Reid. Is there a Democrat that will not answer NO? Is there one who, by staying at home, and neglecting to vote, will let the matter go by default, and thus indirectly help on the accomplishment of fraud upon one or both sections? We trust not. Go to the polls for Free Suffrage and the Constitution, Reid and Victory!

We would ask our Whig fellow-citizens, in all sincerity, whether they can cordially support Mr. Kerr, with his doctrines not simply of a Convention, but of a Convention depending upon the will of a mere majority, as seen by the extract we have made from the Greensborough Patriot. See what that paper, an avowed advocate of a change in the basis, and the prostration of Eastern equality, hopes for from the election of Mr. Kerr. We quote the following paragraph from a rallying article in a recent No. of the Patriot:

"In the election of John Kerr, we shall not only vindicate our great national principles, but take the initiatory step in securing constitutional reforms in our own State, and a recognition, heretofore withheld, of the rights of our section of the State."

What the Patriot understands by the rights of its section of the State, it has before this explained to be the pure white basis in both Houses. What think you, ye men of New Hanover, of Onslow, of Brunswick, of Duplin, Sampson, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Wayne, Edgecombe, or any other of the slaveholding and tax-paying counties in the East, of a change like this, which would deliver you with your separate interests, bound hand and foot, into the hands of another section, with very few, if any, ends or aims in common;—which would cause you to bear more than your share of the burdens, but leave you with less than your share of the power of the State, to be wielded for your own protection.

"If elected Governor, I shall recommend the taking of the popular vote; and if a majority vote in favor of calling a Convention, I shall recommend the calling of a Convention; and if the General Assembly refuses to obey the voice of a majority, I SHALL TELL THEM THEY USURP SOVEREIGNTY AND VIOLATE THEIR RIGHTS."—Mr. Kerr at Rutherfordton, 9th inst.

How do the people of the East like that? How much of such stuff did Mr. Kerr preach to them? "If the General Assembly refuses to obey the voice of a majority, I SHALL TELL THEM THEY USURP SOVEREIGNTY AND VIOLATE THEIR RIGHTS."

And this language Mr. Kerr says he would address to the Legislators of North Carolina, men sworn to support the constitution, which forbids the calling of a convention unless by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of all the members of both Houses. Does he indeed think that the representatives of the people are to be as pliant as he and yield up many of them consider their rights, rights intended for the protection of the minority at the mere summons of a majority?

No doubt the people of this section of the State had supposed that the constitution of the State together with their rights, and the protection they receive under it rested upon more secure basis than a mere popular vote. But if Mr. Kerr be right they are deceived. The West has the numerical strength, as was known and balanced at the formation of the constitution. To this numerical strength Mr. Kerr would submit the question of a convention or no convention, and if it decided in favor of a convention, he would expect the members of the Legislature, no matter how much opposed to it upon principle, to yield to the will of a mere majority. He would expect the representatives of Duplin, Sampson, Onslow, New Hanover, or any other eastern county to immediately forewear their convictions of right—their duty to their constituents and to themselves—under pain of Mr. Kerr's denunciation!—Flattering and modest, isn't it now? How do our eastern friends relish it?

Gen. McKay upon Scott's Soundness.
The Herald of this place learns that "Gen. McKay has not hesitated to declare on more than one occasion, his entire conviction of Gen. Scott's soundness on the compromise questions."

It is somewhat strange that the Herald should have learned this, of which Gen. McKay's political friends remain in complete ignorance. If Gen. McKay has turned end-or for Scott, we must confess that we have been unable to ascertain the fact. But we keep no spiritual rappers, and are behind the age. The General may have said that Scott was as sound as Fillmore, for we know that he used to have no great confidence in the soundness of this latter wor-

We have been somewhat surprised by a statement in the Raleigh Standard to the effect that although the vote of 1850 was the largest ever cast in N. Carolina, these sterling Democratic counties, with others in different parts of the State, gave Gov. Reid at that time, a less vote than they cast for Mr. Polk in 1844!

Onslow gave Reid 715—Polk 717; certainly not a great difference in numbers, but still a considerable falling off when we take into account the progress of population. Onslow, of all the counties in the State, is one which should especially mark its reprobation of Mr. Kerr's Convention schemes, by polling its fullest strength for his opponent Gov. Reid, who deserves all the support which every honest Democrat and good Republican can give him. Among the Convention papers and speakers of the Western part of the State, Onslow has been an unflinching text for attack upon the property basis in the Senate. Mr. Kerr is a Convention man, and his schemes once carried out,—good bye to a Senator, or perhaps even to a representative from Onslow.

We feel assured that old Sampson will do herself honor at the coming election—that her sturdy Democrats will march up to the polls and cast the largest vote for Reid, which any candidate has ever received in Sampson County. In 1850 she polled 853 for Polk, whereas six years before she had polled 878 for Polk. She will this time go over the 900. It is true that in the low Counties like Onslow, it is hardly fair to compare a vote cast in the dog days with that cast at the Presidential election, in the cool weather of the Fall when everybody has returned home; still, we believe that the increase of population ought to make the vote come up to what we have said,—the more so, as there are questions of deep and absorbing interest involved in the result. We bespeak from our friends in Sampson and Onslow a full vote and an enthusiastic support for Gov. Reid.

How is it?
Last Friday we received a letter from an esteemed friend, advising us of the fact, that some danger existed of a Whig being run in to misrepresent the strongly Democratic county of Onslow, in the next Senate, owing to the fact of two Democrats running. We hope that there is some mistake in this. We cannot realize the fact that, in any case, Onslow could be represented by a Whig, while her people are three to one Democrats; and nothing but the most wilful neglect of everything like necessary precaution, could produce a result which would be so mortifying to the good Democracy of Onslow. In an emergency of this kind, we feel a difference in advising; but we would beg our friends to throw aside all personal feeling and prejudice, and rally to the support of the party. Recollect the important issues which depend upon the election of next Thursday. The districting of the State for ten years for members of Congress—for twenty years for members of the State Senate and House of Commons—the choice of a U. S. Senator for six years in place of Mr. Mangum—the revival of the Statutes of the State—the question of Convention or Free Suffrage, and many others, all with the exception of the Statutes, vitally important in a party point of view. Can it be, that at such a crisis, the senatorial voice of Onslow should be thrown on the side of the enemy, through any squabbles among our own people? We will not believe it. It cannot and must not be. We look confidently for cheering returns from Onslow, and beg our friends to send them on immediately.—Let not one wait for the other, but each man who is in possession of election returns, send them to us without delay. It will confer a great favor upon us.

A Hopeful Man.
The Wilmington Herald has "hopes of old Bladen" this time—to say nothing of the "strong hopes" he entertains in regard to Sampson. He has a communication from a friend—he has not informed us whether the friend be "Anthropos" or "Allegany," the man or the mountain, and his friend tells him that Col. McDougall is going ahead "pro-digiously." The friend further confidentially observes: "I tell you the Col. has gained laurels. I understand his chance is first rate to be elected." He says the people won't send up Mr. Robeson. "They might as well send up a barrel of whiskey." And it is a barrel of whiskey that they want to send up "the gallant Colonel!" We should not like to say so, but such is the plain inference. The Herald's friend says that Col. McDougall's chance is first rate, and then explains the matter by adding that the people have a desire to send up a barrel of whiskey. Verily this "friend" of the Herald slanders the Col. who, for a Col., and such a long one, is temperate, as are also the people of Bladen. But the Herald's friend goes farther and exhibits the Col. pitching into McDowell, and that gentleman scared, with Col. Burney after him with a sharp stick.

A hopeful man is the Editor of the Herald, and hopeful men are his correspondents, with a tinge of romance, which sheds its halo around everything. Do our Bladen friends really believe or intend, that Col. McDougall shall misrepresent them? Do the people of the Senatorial district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus intend that Col. Burney, a Whig, shall beat that true and tried Democrat, T. S. D. McDowell? No, a thousand times NO! Old Bladen and her sister counties are all right and tight, and will come forth strong on the day of election, for Reid and all the rest of the Democratic ticket.

And then for the "strong hopes" of Sampson; who but a hopeful man—a very "young hopeful," could entertain strong hopes—or any hopes—of Sampson for the Whigs? Sampson go for the Whigs! Sampson Democrats—Sampson anti-Convention men—friends of the Constitution—do you hear that?

Mr. Webster upon politics.
Mr. Webster was received with much enthusiasm at his home at Marshfield, Mass. The Hon. Seth S. Sprague delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms. He returned his thanks for the kindness with which he had been received. After proceeding further in this strain, he alluded to our political position. Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to read recent occurrences, upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything, as the time had not yet come. Whatever he had of good or valuable in him, he would hold in his own keeping, and not trust it to the waywardness of others. From this it is plain, that whatever course Mr. Webster may yet adopt in regard to the Presidential question, he has not so far made his intention public, nor authorized Mr. Talmadge to speak for him.

Mr. Webster spoke warmly on the subject of the Fisheries, and of his determination to assert and protect American rights in that matter. There is a paper at Goldsboro, the T. Telegraph, which keeps standing from week to week, under its head, in large capitals, what it calls an extract from "Gen. Pierce's Speech, 2d January 1852," although it knows that this so-called speech is a false fabrication—never made by Gen. Pierce, but attributed to him by his enemies for the purpose of injuring him, and that it has repeatedly been proved so. And yet it keeps this lie under its head, staring the public in the face. How shall we characterize such conduct, or what shall we think of a party or a press driven

It will be seen that, owing to the resignation of J. A. Sanders, Esq., we are authorized to announce W. S. Larkins, Esq., of Long Creek, and James Kerr, Esq., of Upper Black River, as candidates to represent this county in the next Senate of the State; both gentlemen are good Democrats and worthy men, well known to the people of the county.

In regard to the Commons, we do not wish to say more. We have stated our views in regard to the opposition "more in sorrow than in anger"—purely from a sense of duty, and from no personal feeling or desire to injure any one. As for reflections upon our motives, such as we have seen, or miserable insinuations against ourselves, such as have been made, they are altogether too petty to be particularized, and the terms in which properly to characterize them are unsuited to our columns. Mr. Powers or his true friends will indulge in none such. Those who are fond of fishing in troubled waters, seldom derive either profit, pleasure or reputation from the sport—in some cases it may be, however, that they cannot lose any—for the same reason that it is hard to steal breeches from a Highland man.

Whoever among the candidates is elected from this county, we are certain of being represented by good Democrats, and respectable men. But if there be anything in organization—anything in usage—anything in the pledged faith of a party through its regular authority—a convention—we think that the nominees are entitled to the support and confidence of the party until proved unsound and unworthy.

Never to despise an enemy, was one of the maxims of the great Napoleon, upon which he habitually acted, and it is equally valuable in politics as in war. It would seem, at first sight, that the friends of Gen. Scott are in such a hopeless minority, that they can have little or no chance of success. Such, in fact, is the case, as it at present stands; but the leaders of that party are active, unscrupulous, and ready to take advantage of any false move made by the Democratic party, or of any division occurring in its ranks, and unfortunately there are nominal Democrats enough among us, who stand ready and willing to gratify their own personal and selfish feelings, by endeavoring to stir up such divisions.

The late attempted fraud upon the people, and outrage upon Gen. Pierce, emanating from the Washington Republic, which gave currency to articles from two abolition papers in New Hampshire, representing them as Democrats and supporters of Gen. Pierce, when, in fact, they are the bitterest opponents, both of the party and its nominee, ought to convince us of the sort of war that is to be waged by the Scott press. It is true that these slanders will be met and refuted in the public papers; but every one does not take the papers, and so in secret and in by-corners, such things will continue to be dinned into the ears of the people as gospel truth, and may, perhaps, lead off the unsuspecting, or those who have not time or opportunity to search and see for themselves. This should be seen to. Some good and intelligent Democrats in each precinct, should inform themselves of the truth and the facts in all such cases, and explain the matter to those whose avocations may prevent their making such examinations for themselves.

A hue and cry will be made about protection for American industry. The last Legislature of North Carolina passed a bill, or joint resolutions expressing the opinion of the Legislature of the State against any protective tariff, and these resolutions were sent to our Senators and representatives, and by them laid before Congress. These resolutions were introduced by a Whig, and passed by a very large majority. Gen. Scott is a strong protectionist, and there will be much preaching of that doctrine, no doubt; although but two years ago the State was almost unanimous against it. This should be looked to. We will hunt up and publish the resolutions.

The Free Suffrage Bill passed the last Legislature by a concurrent vote of two-fifths of both Houses, and the principle involved has evidently been since gaining strength with the people. If not choked off by some irrelevant issue, it will pass the Legislature. Its ratification by the people is certain.—The issue of Convention or no Convention has been started by Mr. Kerr and his party friends, for the purpose of killing off Free Suffrage, and for the further purpose of gaining strength at the West, regardless of the danger to the East and to the basin case a convention is called; since at any rate, the abolition of the present basis, by throwing the power solely into the hands of the West, would secure the ascendancy of the Whig party—though at the expense of the dearest interests of the State. This thing too should be looked to. It should be pressed upon the attention of the people at the polls. It is worthy the consideration of all, both Democrats and Whigs who favor equal suffrage—who cling to the present basis—who love their State and cherish her interests. Such cannot vote for Mr. Kerr,—they will be constrained to support Governor Reid.

Some Plain Questions.
It has been objected that the primary meetings by which delegates were appointed to the county convention, were, in many cases, small. Let us ask how many persons were present at South Washington—whether there was more than five or six—and whether Mr. Powers himself was not present, urging and sanctioning the appointment of delegates from that meeting—whether he was not present at Court during Monday and Tuesday, and finding no fault—neither he nor his friends—with the convention, until after the nominations had been made? Would not Mr. Powers have accepted of the nomination of that convention if it had been tendered to him? How many of those who are now furiously denouncing the convention, would have refused its nomination? Of course, we know that there are—and always have been—many good Democrats opposed to Conventions, and we respect their opinions; but we allude now to the aspirants, who on the eve of a State election, turn their arms with such pompous fury against their former friends, Mr. Powers, we feel certain, is free from such bitterness, and has no doubt felt himself forced into a painful position by some well-meaning but mistaken friends. It is those who knowing better, step forward gratuitously and without palliation or excuse, save in their own malignant vanity, strife to create trouble in the camp, who should bear the weight of the blame.

We would further ask, whether some who now have a holy horror of conventions, would not have thought them a capital organization, had they been selected. It seems, though, that in spite of their tremendous efforts, the public are ungrateful, and they have not been called out, into a position in which they could display their "promise" and "influence." Verily, Republicans are ungrateful, and a man of such "promise" would be foolish to hide his light under a bushel, although nobody asked him to show it.

We have been shown a letter from a citizen of Wilmington, dated at Philadelphia, in which he says that Pennsylvania is conceded upon all hands to Pierce and King. The only difficulty is in getting at the majority—the very lowest estimate being ten

Under this head, the Herald of last Wednesday indulges in much self-gratulation upon the subject of apparent disagreements among the Democrats, and further felicitates itself upon what it considers the evident perturbation and depression of the Journal. We would not willingly deprive the Herald of any of the few sources of political comfort which its unfortunate position affords, and are even content that it should eke out its meal of scandal against the Democracy, which it commenced with the miserable abolition fraud against Gen. Pierce, with any number of manifestoes from disappointed aspirants or officious mischief-makers. We let all this pass, conscious that in one case as in the other, the motives of these allies against Democracy will be duly appreciated, and their services rewarded as such services deserve.

That the Journal should deeply regret anything like trouble in the camp, is natural—every good Democrat does—those who do not, can lay few claims to that character,—while those who strive gratuitously to stir strife and all uncharitableness upon the eve of an election, can have none.

Mr. Sanders is now a private citizen, and now at least, his character should be sacred, and his name not be dragged into a controversy of this kind.—Perhaps the Herald, upon reflection will see this—it ought to. It ought to have more sense, if not more decency, than to copy the sneer about "foreign dictation," from an anonymous scribbler in the Commercial of Saturday.

It would perhaps suit the views, if not of the Herald, at least of some of his new found friends, to stir up hard feelings between the editor of the Journal and Messrs. Powers and Larkins. This, we will venture to say, they cannot do. They know that the editor of the Journal is actuated by a sense of what he conceives to be his duty. It would be difficult to render some of the slanders conscious of this, since among all the senses, a sense of duty is the last one they would be able to appreciate. A fitting time may come for noticing in detail some of the attacks made upon us—though upon the whole, it is doubtful—the game is not worth the candle. We prefer that some few that we wot of, should commit suicide, rather than we be guilty of murder, if either suicide or murder be possible, where the subject is already dead, or shrewdly suspected to be so.

As might have been expected, The Herald of last Wednesday states that one of the most respectable citizens of Wilmington addressed a letter to the Editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the remarks imputed to General PIERCE, and of course received an answer, affirming their correctness.

Now, might we venture to ask what other result could have been expected, when application was made to the slanderer himself, as to the truth of the slander promulgated? Was it to be expected that this bitter opponent of Gen. PIERCE—this lying witness who had misrepresented him once, would not do so again? or, having entered into a career of fraud and deception, would suddenly turn round, and in a letter to a stranger, avow himself a liar and a scoundrel? The Editor of the Herald is certainly too much of a lawyer to place any dependence upon such evidence as this. And we would venture to hint, that perhaps a better plan to obtain the truth in such cases, would be to apply to some disinterested party, than to obtain a reiteration from the party so deeply implicated, and call that proof!

SOME OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER'S CANDOR.—In justification of our self, rudely assailed by several of the respectable organs of the "decency" party, the Fayetteville Observer included—in regard to our statement that the author of articles in the Tarboro' Southern, over the signature of "Conservative," was a Whig and not a Democrat, we obtained permission of the gentleman himself to publish his name and to state that when voting, he had at all times voted the Whig ticket—that he considered himself a Whig, and none the less, because as a Southern-rights man he could not support Scott, but would vote for Pierce and King. The Observer, with its accustomed courtesy and candor, omits all except the name and the statement that he would vote for Pierce and King, and then talks about "the recklessness of the Journal!" Has the Observer totally and finally bid farewell to shame? It would seem so.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 25th, with Liverpool dates to the 14th. So far as heard from, 117 ministerials, 109 opposition, and 42 neutrals, had been elected to the British Parliament. The Pacific mail steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst., with \$1,400,000 Australian gold.

The Government of France has exempted the clergy from taking the oath of allegiance. Great Democratic Mass Meeting. NEWBURG, N. Y. July 26.—A great democratic mass meeting was held here to-day—Augustus Shell presiding, assisted by 30 vice presidents and 14 secretaries. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons were present and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Horatio Seymour, Hon. John A. Dix, John Van Buren, and Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Seward and his Abolition horde are looking with intense interest to North Carolina; and they will regard the triumph of John Kerr as a Scott triumph—as a sure indication that the State will vote with them in the November elections. Do not forget this fact at the polls.

During the two years that Gov. Reid has presided over the State, we have heard but one charge brought against him—a grave one, it is true, and preferred by that pink of etiquette and "respectability," the Raleigh Register—viz: that the Governor sometimes attended the market, and once or twice, or oftener, so far departed from the "dignity" of his office as to carry home in his own hands some of his purchases, thereby greatly scandalizing the aforesaid silk-gloved editor of the Register. Can this lose him a vote in Rutherford County?

Let the people scrutinize his conduct, for this is not only their privilege, but their duty; and when they have done this, let them say whether he has acted well or whether he has made a good Governor—whether he has redeemed the pledges he made, and been a Governor of the whole State, and not of a party; and then let them ask themselves whether it is politic, or right to throw aside a tried and faithful officer, and put in one untried in any official station.—Mountain Banner.

Gen. Scott. NORFOLK, July 27. Gen. Scott has recovered from his late illness, and is now enjoying his usual good health at Old Point.

A friend in South America writes to us that he is now spending a month with a farmer who owns a thousand miles of pasture, and a patch of corn larger than Scotland; while he has got so many cattle that he has to boil the fodder for them in a volcano.

Death of Judge McKinley, of the U. S. Supreme Court. LOUISVILLE, July 19th.—Judge John McKinley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in this city to-day, of an attack of apoplexy. He was a native of the State of Virginia, but was appointed from legal ability as well known to the country. He was appointed to the Bench during the administration of President Van Buren.

SHORT PASSAGE.—The clipper ship Samuel Russell, of New York, Capt. Limeburner, (whose quick run we noticed some time since,) arrived at this city on Saturday week, in 93 days from Canton and 70 days from Amoy. She anticipates the arrival of many vessels that left China before her.

For the Journal.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, July 28.
MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 23d inst., I notice that Mr. John D. Powers announces himself as a candidate, to represent New Hanover county in the next House of Commons. This, sir, has surprised me no little; for I had supposed that any New Hanover Democrat who would allow his name to be presented to a convention, would certainly abide the decision of the body whose nomination he desired. If Mr. Powers had objections to the mode in which the delegates were appointed, he should have refused to allow his name to be presented to them; his not having done so, is conclusive that, had he been selected, he would have abided, and we should not have heard objections from him.

By referring to the election returns of this county for 1850, it will be found that Gov. Reid received 1187 votes; Mr. Powers received 887; Mr. Hill 850. What caused this difference between the Governor's and the Commons' votes? I cannot imagine any other answer than that the ticket for the Commons was not popular; it cannot be said that the difference (300 votes) was due to the Whigs voting for Gov. Reid, for the vote for Gov. Manly in 1850, differed but 5 votes from that of 1848. The returns for 1850 show further, that at South Washington—(Mr. Powers' home)—he received 101 votes, and Mr. Hill 58; at Long Creek, where he is said to be popular, he received 95 votes, and Mr. Hill 87, when at the precincts in the lower part of the county, they ran together, or nearly so. Was this fair play? They were both nominated by the same convention, and were equally entitled to the support of the party. I presume that the convention was aware of the slow race the last Commons had made, falling short one fourth of the party vote, and concluded that the demands of the party required a change.

When in 1828, a vacancy occurred in the office of Major General, John Quincy Adams, then President, and a Whig, appointed Gen. McConbe to the office, instead of General Scott, the latter refusing to obey orders, his vanity was so much hurt. This called the following from the War Department: DEPARTMENT OF WAR. Washington, Nov. 26, 1828. SIR: It is not the purpose of the President to take any special order in relation to your late very reprehensible conduct, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed for the receipt of your deliberate answer to the letter addressed to you from this department, as well as your personal appearance in a great measure on the character of the answer received from you.

To put a stop in the meantime to the course of insubordination in which you have deemed fit to indulge, the President directs that from the receipt of this letter, you will consider yourself as suspended from the command of the western department of the army until his further pleasure shall be made known to you. Gen. Atkinson has accordingly been directed, by order of this date, to assume that command. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. PETER B. PORTER, Secretary of War.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. WILHELM KÖRIG. U. S. Army, Cincinnati. Gen. Scott's conduct in this case was fully characteristic of the individual. The reprimand and suspension for very reprehensible conduct came from a Whig Secretary of War in the Cabinet of a Whig President.

Read this, from the Charleston (S. C.) Standard:—DOCUMENTS FOR THE NORTH.—We have reliable information that the Scott committee at Washington have sent off to the North, probably not less than one hundred thousand copies of the article of the National Era, the abolition paper at Washington, which article shows for the record of this country, that Gen. Pierce is a pro-slavery man. We have heard that such Southern men as Stanley, Moreland and Lockery, are on that committee. If so, can it be that this appeal to the abolition vote, is made with their assent, connivance, or knowledge?

We mention another strange fact in connection with these documents for the North. A friend at Washington who has been in the city, tells us that the committee's fabled pamphlet, requesting us to republish it, that the South might see for itself, what sort of matter the central Scott committee were circulating. The pamphlet so sent to us never arrived. Our Washington correspondent then mailed us another, but though the letter advising us of the fact, was received four days ago, the pamphlet has not arrived. We would not impute that the Post-Master at Washington is in fault in this matter, but we suggest that he should inquire into it. A committee who would circulate such documents, would not hesitate to arrange with any servants of the post-office whom they might find pliable, to suppress all such matter when mailed for the South.

From the Raleigh Standard. Mr. Ashe and the Homestead Bill. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1852. MR. HOLMES.—Dear Sir: I observed from a communication published in the last number of your paper, that Mr. John A. Dix, a leading senatorial candidate, has endeavored to produce the impression on the public mind that I was favorable to the passage of the Homestead Bill. I cannot conceive what bearing this fact, if true, as stated, can have on the pending contest between Gov. Reid and himself. I had supposed that great and important questions of State policy were to be proposed and debated in the State election, but as this appears to be the case, and as my views have been misrepresented in order to sustain a false position, I consider it but an act of justice to myself to say that I was much opposed to the passage of the Homestead Bill, and if I had been in the City of Washington at the time, would have most certainly voted against it. The bill is wrong, both in principle and in fact. It is always been my opinion that Congress held the public lands as a trustee, and holding them in that capacity, that it possesses no right to dispose of them excepting for the purpose of executing the intentions of the trust. The bill in question, so far from being intended for any such purpose, was in direct conflict with it. But I am not disposed to enter into an argument on the subject. With respect, W. S. ASHE.

MEANS AND ENDS.—Again. Do holy messes sanctify unholy ends?—It is not so soon forgotten that Mr. Mangum, by touch of the unhallowed thing—Scott soup—before the nomination, polluted himself in the eyes of every North Carolina Whig. He did not taste the "soup," and declare upon its sanctity, it was good soup; very good soup, remarkably good soup, one of your "soup maize on bouillie ame," but good, if it was "hasty"; and immediately he was denounced as touching the unholy thing.

But Mr. Graham can take Scott's soup, and the soup, thin and hasty as it is, is, in some cases, a good thing. It comes an excellent razor, palatable to all sections of the State. We should like to know, if Mr. Mangum did not & could not correct the acids of Scott's "hasty soup," how it is that Mr. Graham can impart an "herb of grace" to it? In other words, if Scott be so unholy that Mr. Mangum sinned his political robes by the contact, now does Mr. Graham render Scott holy? If the election of Scott be an unholy end, do the supposed, holy, instrumentalities and means make use of to reach Graham with him, sanctify that end? If so, how?

Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot. APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.—John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Navy, in the place of William A. Graham, resigned.

ELECTIONS NEXT MONTH.—Alabama, Iowa, Missouri, and North Carolina are the only States which have no elections in August, 1852. Kentucky and Tennessee have no elections in August, 1852. Illinois has postponed her elections from August to the first Tuesday in November, when presidential electors and State officers will be chosen on the same day. Indiana has likewise changed hers from August to the second Monday in October.

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEWTON.—A friend, writing us from Newton, Carraway, under date July 16,